

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

The Downfall of a Mighty Power.

For more than thirty years preceding the Rebellion, the Democratic party ruled this country. During that period they carried every Presidential election but two; and in regard to those two they reaped the substantial fruits of victory through the deaths of Presidents Harrison and Taylor and the defection of their successors.

It was during this period that the slave power became first an active and then a dominant element in the politics of the country. The great statesmen of the Revolutionary era had passed away. The principles of civil liberty which they had inculcated had apparently lost their hold upon the people. The institution of African slavery, which had been merely tolerated by the fathers as an effect and decaying evil, soon to pass away, had now, through the great increase in the production and value of the cotton crop, become a vast and powerful interest, fortified both by the love of gain and the lust of dominion.

The slave power began to loom up in our politics. It was sectional in its character, aristocratic in its form, thoroughly consolidated, utterly unscrupulous, and ambitious of the complete control of the Government. It took possession of the organization of the Democratic party, and used it as an instrument for obtaining and perpetuating power. The problem was comparatively a simple one. The slave power was practically a united South upon all political issues. It was only necessary, therefore, to carry one or two Northern States in any Presidential or other important election, to secure the triumph of the Democratic ticket. The Northern members of the party were satisfied with their share of the offices, while they left the political power of the party to be wielded by its Southern leaders. The slave interest was satisfied with power; its Northern allies with plunder. Upon this basis, and with this plan of action, the Democratic party held almost uninterrupted possession of the Government from 1829 to 1861.

The defeat of the bill is due to a variety of causes. Prominent among which is the clashing of various interests, each seeking for a high rate of protection to itself, and regardless of the genuine interests of the country. A Teachers' Institute for Philadelphia. In many of the counties of the State, Teachers' Institutes have been in successful operation for a number of years past, their results fully justifying the time, trouble, and expense attending them. It is a matter of surprise that nothing of the kind has been attempted in this city heretofore. Some of the teachers of our public schools, however, have recently awakened to the expediency of organizing such an institution, and we see that the act of incorporation has already passed the lower House of the Legislature. After enumerating the corporators, and specifying the usual powers conferred upon such bodies, the act in question provides that:— "The objects and designs of the said corporation shall be the improvement of the teachers of the public schools of the city and county of Philadelphia, by means of lectures, essays, and other didactic exercises, and by such other means as may from time to time be determined either by the by-laws or resolutions of said corporation; and it shall be lawful for the said corporation to receive any real or personal estate, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, or bequest, from any person or persons whomsoever, and to hold the same in trust, to apply the income thereof to the relief of those who have been, are, or may be teachers in the public schools of the said city and county of Philadelphia, who, by infirmity of years, sickness, or other disability, may need relief, in such manner and under such restrictions and provisions as the by-laws may provide."

The clause above which provides for the relief of sick, infirm, and disabled teachers is a wise one; and if the institution is cleverly managed, we doubt not but that much of the want and suffering which now prevails among the worn-out instructors of our youth will be happily done away with.

GREAT LECTURES.—On our sixth page to-day will be found the great address of Professor Louis Agassiz "On the Monkeys of South America," which will be found extremely interesting to all classes of readers. On the eighth page of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH this afternoon we print a verbatim report of the lecture of Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, delivered at National Hall last night, on the subject of "The Freedman," which we believe to be most exhaustive and extremely interesting.

The Death of Signor Natali Perelli. SIGNOR NATALI PERELLI, a composer and teacher of music who stood in the very front rank of his profession, departed this life at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, at his residence on Chesnut street, Philadelphia. He was born in Milan, Italy, where he was born in the year 1810, being, consequently, but fifty-one years of age. His family were in easy circumstances, and in early life he displayed a rare adaptation for music, and a passionate

modern times. It is the death struggle of a dynasty that we have been witnessing in the old Democratic party finally giving up the ghost. Its last lingering hope of life lay in the success of President Johnson's plan of reconstruction. With the loss of this all is gone, and nothing more remains but to erect the tombstone, and write the epitaph.

The Failure of the Tariff Bill.

The late hour of the session at which the amended Tariff bill reached the House of Representatives has resulted, as many of the friends of the bill feared it would, in the loss of the measure so far as the present Congress is concerned. The original bill passed the House of Representatives last session, and was sent to the Senate. That body took no final action upon it until the 2d of February, when it passed almost entirely a new bill. The enemies of the bill delayed action upon this amended bill in the House by amendments, speeches, etc., until the session was so far gone that there was no chance of getting final action on it except by suspending the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. Several efforts of that kind were made yesterday, but without success, and Mr. Morrill, who had the bill in charge, finally gave up the contest. The test vote upon suspending the rules resulted as follows—yeas, 105; nays, 62. We append the vote in full, that the people may scrutinize the actions of their constituents. The names of Democrats are in italics:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Ames, Arnold, Ashley (N.Y.), Ashley (Ohio), Baldwin, Baker, Barker, Barter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boster, Boyd, Brandegee, Brewster, Buckland, Bunker, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cocking, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Deason, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Eliot, Fairbank, Fessenden, Foster, Giddings, Grinnell, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Hildreth, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (N. Y.), Hubbard (Ohio), Hubbell, Jones, Knowlton, Keegan, Keitt, Knott, Latham, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Langford, Lyman, Mackey, McKee, McMillen, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Platts, Pomery, Pringle, Raymond, Rice, Raymond, Rice (Maine), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Seward, Sibley, Spangler, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stockton, Sumner, Tilden, Tilton, Trowbridge, Van Arman, Van Horn (N. Y.), Ward (N. Y.), Warren, Washburn, Wheeler, Whitely, Williams, Wilson (Pa.), Woodbridge—105.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Belden, Brownell, Chandler, Cobb, Cook, Cooper, Jeffers, Johnson, Johnston, Knapp, E. D. Key, Farnham, Fessenden, Giddings, Harding (Ill.), Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Hise, Hubbell (N. Y.), Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Keyserling, Lehigh, Lettwith, Loan, Marshall, McClure, McMillen, Montross, Nichols, Nicholson, Reed, Phelps, Radford, Butler, Rogers, Ross, Spooner, Stearns, Tallmadge, Taylor, Tilden (N. Y.), Francis, Thomas, Thurston, Tilden, Wadsworth, Washburne (Ind.), Wilson (Iowa), Windom, Wright—62.

The political complexion of the vote is, for the Tariff bill, 100 Republicans and 5 Democrats; against the bill, 29 Republicans and 33 Democrats. The Republican votes against the bill are almost entirely from the Western States.

The defeat of the bill is due to a variety of causes. Prominent among which is the clashing of various interests, each seeking for a high rate of protection to itself, and regardless of the genuine interests of the country.

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for its comprehensive study, he was placed in the celebrated Conservatoire of Music in his native city, where he spent several years in devoted application to the art. In this institution he was the classmate of Felician Ronconi, who is the present Director of the Grand Opera at St. Petersburg, and a brother of Giorgio Ronconi, the famous buffo of Marczek's troupe.

Signor Perelli achieved the highest honors of his class, and as soon as he was free from the conservatoire he devoted all his time and energies to composition. His first production was the comic opera of *Otello*, which, although composed so early in life, met with such flattering success that it still holds its place as a favorite upon the Italian stage. The grand opera of the *Contra Altivo*, followed, both were eminently successful, more especially the latter, which was first put upon the stage at Vienna. The grand spectacular opera of *Balthazar* followed at a subsequent period, fully sustaining the reputation of the composer. The copyrights of most of these operas are owned in Europe, where they still continue favorites, especially in Italy and Spain, but they have seldom been put upon the stage in this country. At the time of his death Signor Perelli left two great works in manuscript, *Clara di Monteleone*, and *Orti di Spagna*, which are now in the possession of his executor, Constant Guillou and Alfred Durand, Esq., and are said to be fully equal to any of his published works. Besides the operas given above, Signor Perelli composed a Grand Mass, which was successfully performed at the Musical Fund Hall, in this city, some years ago. Last summer, also, while on a voyage across the Atlantic, he composed the *Kyrie* and *Gloria* of another Mass which promised, when completed, to be a masterpiece.

Such was Signor Perelli's career as a composer. His career as an artist was even more successful. Having accepted the Directorship of the Grand Opera at Amsterdam, he conducted it with great success for some time. On one occasion the principal tenor of the troupe, who was to have taken the role of "Edgardo," in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, failed to make his appearance, and Signor Perelli, without any special preparation, went upon the stage and took the part of the missing singer. His rendition of the role was so successful, that he became at once the attraction of the troupe, appearing night after night in *Lucia*, *Ernani*, *Sonnambula*, *Lucrécia*, and other favorite operas. By this mere accident the course of his life was materially changed, as for some years he remained on the stage, performing successively in the leading cities of the Continent. He then accepted a tempting offer from Marti, Director of the Tacon Theatre, Havana, where his success was as unequalled as it had been in the Old World. Marti's troupe subsequently appeared at Boston, and in August, 1847, at the Walnut Street Theatre, in this city, where Signor Perelli, on his first appearance, took captive all hearts. On this occasion he assumed his great role of "Ernani," in which, as well as in "Edgardo," he was considered the best that has ever appeared in the United States.

Signor Perelli returned to Havana for a time, but in 1848 he again came to Philadelphia, to take part in the representation of the *Student*. Several of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Philadelphia then prevailed upon him to make this city his permanent home, which it continued to be until the day of his death, his time being devoted principally to the teaching of music, in which occupation he achieved a marked success, numbering among his pupils many of the most cultivated and successful of our native artists. During the tour of Jenny Lind through the United States, he again returned to the stage, accompanying the great songstress, as her first accompanist, to New York, Baltimore, and Boston. Two years ago he organized his pupils into an amateur troupe, and at their head gave two seasons of private operatic entertainments, which were marked by unequalled success. Of these, his own work of *Clara di Monteleone* was one of the chief attractions, but the repertoire embraced likewise *Lucrécia*, *La Favorita*, *Linda*, and other works of the great masters. Another private season of these entertainments was in contemplation when Signor Perelli was prostrated by his last sickness.

Such was the eventful career of a citizen of whom Philadelphia has had good reason to be proud. In the grace of private life he was not less accomplished than in those acquirements which rendered his public career so successful. Those who enjoyed his intimate friendship esteemed him highly upon the possession of true gentlemanliness and perfect wit, and the role which his death creates will not be less marked in a large private circle than it is in the ranks of those who are devoted to the art of which he was a master.

POLAND.—A new Russian ukase abolishes, from the date of April 17th, in the kingdom of Poland, the use of Polish weights and measures, and replaces them by Russian.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COB & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and "MORNING NEWS," have removed from FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4P

HOMOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commencement at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, Noon, March 2. Address by J. C. MORGAN, M. D. The public are invited to attend. H. N. GUENSEY, M. D., Dean

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

No. 637 CHESTNUT ST., corner of Seventh, March. Established 1844. Incorporated 1854. COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE. BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc. Students instructed separately, and received at any time, and evening instruction. A department is now open for Ladies. Catalogues furnished on application. 12 30 4P

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Inns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by measure than one quart, as provided by act of Assembly, approved April 20, 1856, will take notice that applications for License will be issued from this Office at the following times: The First, Twenty-sixth, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, on 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th days of March. The Fifth and Sixth Wards, on the 4th, 7th, and 8th days of March. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on 10th, 11th, and 12th days of March. The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, on 13th, 14th, and 15th days of March. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, on the 16th, 18th, and 19th days of March. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March. The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards, on 23d, 25th, and 26th days of March. The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March. THOMAS DICKSON, DAVID P. WEAVER, City Commissioners. HENRY COOPER, 17 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE will be held at the Musical Fund Hall, on TO-DAY, March 1, at 4 P. M. Address by THOMAS WARDLE, Music by Germania Orchestra. J. H. McQUILLIN, Dean

WEST SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture-room will be continued this evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, sermons by Rev. F. R. HARRIS. The public are invited. 10

THE REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS WILL preach in the Lecture-room of the PHILADELPHIAN, TWENTY-SIXTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, this Evening at 7 o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-QUARTERMASTER COMPANY, No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. be declared out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after the 1st of March. Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11. H. G. LEITCH, Secy. & Treas.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 263 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the full amount of their shares, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867. By resolution of the Board of Directors. JACOB HENDER, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of the month of MARCH, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 233 THIRD STREET. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Shares or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder to vote. EDWARD SMITH, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PHELYS.—Do you wish to cure your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—cure all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, coughs, croup, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. "31 fam"

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. WASHINGTON, D. C. W. J. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of the Hair restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 31 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 12

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 24 1/2 50

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE are of the finest quality, and are adapted to all climates. We produce to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, compared with a first-class instrument. For sale only at No. 107 WALNUT STREET. 1527 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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Silks of every variety at low prices. New styles of SPRING GOODS just opened. Travelling Dress Goods, new styles. White Fines, good quality, at 2 1/2 cents. Yard-wide satin stripe French Fines, at 62, 75 cents.

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RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.

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The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at \$20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said \$50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first \$100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said \$50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said \$50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The greater the wonderful power equaling a mill of forty stamps in tons is used, and releasing its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost \$100,000. This machine cost but \$5000.

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W. W. WHEELER HUBBELL, PRESIDENT.

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